IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Amend page 28, line 5 to page 29, line 16 as follows:

The full automatic moisture absorption/desorption measuring device ~~51~~ 91 illustrated in FIG. 18, which is one example of such devices, is composed of a circulating section A and a moisture measuring section B. They are divided in the drawing by a ~~dot~~ dotted line.

A1

The circulating section A is composed of a gas storing unit ~~68~~ 89; a dry gas circulating device ~~67~~ 88 and a wet gas circulating device ~~66~~ 87, which are connected to forked portions of the gas storing unit ~~68~~ 89; and a circulating path ~~61~~ 82 for connecting these circulating devices ~~66~~ 87 and ~~67~~ 88 to the moisture measuring section B. The circulating devices ~~66~~ 87 and ~~67~~ 88 are operated by remote control from a control room ~~65~~ 86 inside the moisture measuring section B.

On the other hand, the moisture measuring section B is composed of the control room ~~65~~ 86, a balance room ~~62~~ 83, a comparative sample room ~~64~~ 85 (including a comparative sample plate), a dry box ~~65~~ 96, an oil bath ~~52~~ 92, and so on. A heating device ~~57~~ 97 is arranged around the dry box ~~56~~ 96. A temperature sensor ~~54~~ 94 for monitoring the temperature inside the dry box ~~56~~ 96 and a humidity sensor ~~55~~ 95 for monitoring the humidity are set in the dry body ~~56~~ 96 and near the balance ~~53~~ 93 on which a measurement sample is put.

A1 cont.

According to the full automatic moisture absorption/desorption measuring device ~~51~~ 91, after the temperature and the humidity can be made constant by passing a dry gas supplied from the circulating section A through the oil bath ~~52~~ 92, this dry gas can be introduced into the dry box ~~56~~ 96 through an inlet ~~58~~ 98 and the temperature and the humidity inside the dry box ~~56~~ 96 can be kept constant by the heating device ~~57~~ 97. A precision balance ~~63~~ 84 is used in this state to measure the weight of the measurement sample, such as a glass substrate which is put on the balance ~~53~~ 93, in the control room ~~65~~ 86, with comparison with the comparative sample (reference) in the comparative sample room ~~64~~ 85.

FIG. 19 shows a measurement chart obtained by measuring the weight. The transverse axis thereof represents passage of time (minute), and the vertical axis represents the weight (g) of the sample. According to the measurement of this sample, the weight A was 554.440 mg, and the weight B was 554.300 mg. In this example, the humidity inside the dry box ~~56~~ 96 was controlled ~~into~~ to 0%.